# SOUTHERN I EXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1911

NUMBER 3

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a Specialty

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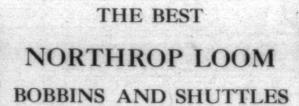
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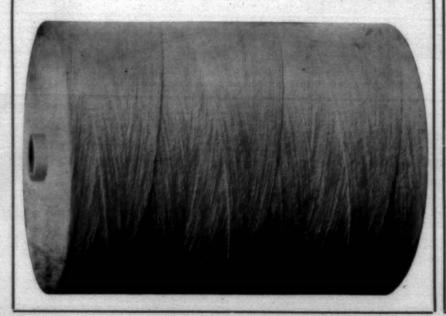
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SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

# SOUTHERN EXTILE BULLET

VOL. 2

RS

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 21, 1911

NUMBER 3

# Wage Earners in Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from last week.) Employment of Children in New der 14 were found employed in 3 age.

HE laws of each of the four New England States in-cluded in this study of the cotton-textile industry for-bid the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories. This prohibition extends in the four States throughout the year except in New Hampshire, where children 12 years of age and over may legally be employed when school is not in session.

The names of a majority of the children under 14 who were at begin work during vacation and work, were found on the pay roll. continue work illegally after school In some of the mills, however, children were found to be at work whose names were omitted from the pay roll and whose wages were paid to some older member of the paid to some older member of the family whom they helped. The omission from the pay roll of the name of a child under the legal age is frequently for the purpose of hiding the employment of the child and thus evading the law. But that this is not always the pur-pose is shown by the fact that some of the mills which are tabuated as employing children under the legal age whose names are not on the pay roll employed children over 14 years of age whose names were also omitted. Sometimes, times, merely as a matter of convenience, the earnings of two members of a family are carried under one name.

Every establishment visited Maine employed one or more chil-dren under 14 years the legal age. In one establishment which employed only 34 hildren under 16, there were 15 children or 44.1 per cent., under 14 years. This was 6.73 per cent. of all employees in the establishment. Two of these children were only 10 years old and 6 were only 11. In another mill 14 out of 66 children, or 21.2 per cent., were under 14. In the 7 mills visited in the State there were 197 children employed. Of these 64, or 12.9 per cent, were under 14 years 'age. The names of 55 bf these were found on the pay rolls, and the names of 9 were not on the pay rolls. Two of these children were 10 years old, 10 were 11. 11 were 12, and 41 were 13 years

Report of U. S. Commissioner of Labor

and that children slightly under 14

of the 7 mills visited. One of these, In a few other localities some of employing 5 such children, was investigated when school was not in ed to be under 14 years of age, but
session, and as the children were whether or not they really
not under 12, such employment were employed in Maine, and it session, and as the children were whether the continuous session, and as the children were employed in Maine, and it was legal. The other 2 mills emwas not substantiated by positive ployed 5 children under the legal proof. These children were proage. Three of these children were vided with the requisite age and schooling certificates, which indicates that the evidence of age which It is reported that children uncates that the evidence of age which were at work in that stated the legal age are undoubtedly they produced had been considered and Rhode Island each had employed in some of the mills of sufficient by the official who was dren 13 years old at work. New Hampshire during vacation, authorized to issue such certification. To determine the extent cates.

In Rhode Island 5 of the 10 es-

employed in four different establishments, were omitted therefrom. Two of the children were 11 years old, 7 were 12, and 41 were reported as 13 yeas of age. The ages of the 2 children under

10 years old were obtained from city birth records. One of these was nearly 11 at the time of the investigation. Both of these children will be observed that of the 34 children below 13 years of age 23 were at work in that state. Maine and Rhode Island each had 41 chil-

To determine the extent to which children under legal age were employed was one of the most difficult continue work illegally after school tablishments visited employed tasks of the investigation. The begins until they reach the age children under 14 years, the legal mill officials almost invariably reof 14, when they obtain the certif— age. Of a total of 338 children under the legal age. The number of children under the legal age who were employed, but whose names were not on the pay roll, was manifestly difficult to as-certain. Sometimes the true ages of children under 14 could be obtained from the parents, but this was frequently impossible, as parents were not disposed to admit the illegal employment of their children. Only when the birth records of the city showed the date of birth of the child could be determined with certainty, and as a determined with certainty, and as a large proportion of the children were foreign born, it was seldom possible to ascertain the full ex-tent of the violation of the age

Of the 55 children on the rolls in Maine, who were under 14, only 17 were so reported at the mill The ages of 6 others were not obtained at the mill. Of the remaining 32 under 14, 16 were reported to be 14 years old, 9 were reported as 15, 5 as 16, 1 as 17, and 1 as 18. In New Hampshire all of



ARAGON COTTON MILLS, ROCK HILL, S. C.

cent. under 14 years. This was 6.73 her cent. of all employees in the stablishment. Two of these children were only 10 years old and were only 11. In another mill 4 out of 66 children, or 21.2 per cent., were under 14. In the 27 mills visited in the State there were 97 children employed. Of these 64, the rest 29 per cent., were under 14 years, the legal age. This was 15 to 2 children, only one child was found to be under 14 years, the legal age. This were so reported at the mill. Of these 64, the rest 2 mills visited in the State there were 97 children employed. Of these 64, the rest 2 mills visited in the state there were 17 the shild had on file an age and 18 these 2 mills visited 28.9 per cent. of the children were found on the pay rolls. Two of these children were 10 years old, 10 were not the pay rolls. Two of these children under 14 years, the legal age correct ages of only 33 of the 102 had the names of 9 were not on the pay rolls. Two of these children under 14 years, the legal age correct ages of only 33 of the 102 had the names of 9 were not on the pay rolls. Two of these children under 14 years the lishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were 14 years of age. This was the 10 children under 14 were so reported at the mill. In Massachusetts, the child of 13 was resoluted 28.9 per cent. of the children, only one child was found to be under 14 years, the legal age. This were two the children of the setablishment, and the names of 9 were not on the pay rolls. Two of these children under 14 years the fishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were 14 years of age. This was the lishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were 14 years of age. This was the 10 children under 14 years of age. This was the lishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were only 14 years of age. This was the lishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were 14 years of age. This was the 10 children under 14 years the lishments, 50, or 14.8 per cent., were only 14 as 18. In New Hampshire all of the under 14 years the under 14 years of age. This under 14 years of age. This unde icate required by law. As this in- der 16 employed by these estab-

# Treatment of Electrical Accidents

current medical literature. The fol-

Electrical injuries, based on their causation, may be classified as due to exposure to flashes and to actual contact. Flashes or arcs occur upon breaking, or momentarily shortcircuiting, direct and alternating currents, as for example, where a switch in a heavily loaded circuit is opened by mistake or when a workman at a switchboard allows his screw driver to slip and causes a short-circuit. Although electrical flashes are ordinarily of only momentary duration, the heat develop-Painful ed is often very intense. burns of the unprotected skin or eyes may also result from continued exposure to the rays of an electric are such as is used in are welding, although the operator may not have been close enough to the arc to feel any intense heat. Such burns usualdo not become apparent until several hours after the exposure. Their treatment is the same as for the heat burns.

Flashes Causing Injuries to the Eyes Eyes that have been exposed to electrical flashes become very red; the suddenly dilated blood vessels of the mucous membrane of the eyes on both the eyelids and the balls. become much congested. There is a copious secretion of tears, a remarkaversion to light, and intense pain. Often the hair is singed and charred hair, skin debris and dust particles may fill the eyes, contrbuting to the above symptoms. The mucous mem-brane covering the eye-ball and the eyelids adjacent to the eyeball, which is known as the conjunctive, inflamed, consituting a "conjunctivitis." In more marked cases, there appears around the centra' transparent area of the eyeball, known as the cornea, a zone of red; such a zone of red in the white of the eye, near its junction with the colored part of the eye (the iris), is known as an "iritis," and is characteristic of a congestion of the blood vessels within this portion of the eyeball. If the heat of the flash is sufficient, cornea are coagulated.

Treatment-The immediate treatment consists in washing the region of the eye and the eyelids with eyewater, then washing the eye itself. Upon dropping into the eyes a sufof three-percent coficient quatity caine hydrochloride solution, the debris may be mopped out with clean cotton wrapped on a tooth-pick. The coagulated tissue of the cornea is similarly mopped off.

The immediate relief of pain is

HE industrial application of water, and changed by the patient weeks they were able to resume deeped tissues. The real extent is electricity brings to the every two minutes. The cold com-work, and within two months no not immediately apparent. The tissurgeon many electrical in-presses serve to contract the dilated trace of their burns was discernable, sues are coagulated, and there is a supplied to the deep white about the de juries that are not men-blood vessels, and thus control the tioned in standard works on sur-painful congestion. They can be gery, and inadequately presented in employed for an hou, at a time, as the patient lies down; not constantlowing outline is based upon a rath-ly, but every other hour. This exposure to flash burns is unneces-er extensive personal experience in enables the patient to get some sarily increased. dealing with such cases:

| Steep, for flashed eyes are most pain- | Treatment—The immediate treatful when he is relaxed and ready to sleep. Eyewater is used every hour. In severe cases adrenalin hydrochloride, 1:5000 solution, is used every half hour: atropine sulphate, onepercent solution, a few drops every four hours to control the iritis referred to above, if this symptom manifests itself. Also it may be necessary to apply castor oil every two hours, to prevent the eyelids and eyeball from growing together ("synechial adhesions"), if the corneal tissue has been much injured. In the milder flashes the three latter remedies are omitted, as the patient wears smoked glasses and returns to work in two or three days. Recovery is prompt and complete in practically all cases.

It is conceivable that high intenity flashes are capable of seriously affecting the optic nerves in suscetible cases, though such a case has never come under our observa-The fire of the flash that singes the hair or burns the skin is but one element in the production of this type of injuries, as eyes mal be "flashed" and present the congestion, lachrymation, pain and aversion to (the cardinal symptoms of flashed eyes), when the person is too remote from the heat of the flash to be burned. As suggested above, the intense light of the electric welding are will produce a similar conjunctivitis and iritis; effect probably being due to the ultraviolet rays present in the electric arc. However, the red and blue glasses worn in the helmets of the welders protect them from the high

intensity light.

Flashes Causing Injury to the Skin. Flash burns of the skin are usually burns of the second degree. That is to say, while destroying the outer layer of the skin (the epithelium) they do not injure the inner layer of the skin (the corium) nor the deeper tissues. At first these burns may present a mere congestion; the skin is red, as from exposure to the sun, as in the more severe cases, the and they have the appearance of a superficial layers of the transparent first degree burn, scarce worth while dressing and bandaging. But there some redness, and by the second day huge brebs or blisters may have formed. Usually the hair is scorched; often the outer skin is blown off, and the surface looks ragged. Under proper treatment of these cases, there is seldom any formation of pus, and they will heaf up. usually without leaving a scar. have treated many of such burns with the happiest results. We have treated men whose features were so secured by cold compresses over the altered by burns, and the eyes so eye, and the chief remedy in the swollen shut, that their own mothers The lurns from electrical contact subsequent treatment is cold com-would not have known them. To the are generally of the third degree; presses; merely cotton or a clean uninitiated, it seemed they were that is, there is a destruction of both cloth laid on ice, or made wet in ice scarred for life, yet within two lays of the skin, and even of the

With sleeves rolled up to the elbow, no gloves, and the face near

ment of flash burns consists in securing the highest obtainable degree of surgical cleanliness with ethereal soap applied with numerous cotton sponges (using sterilized absorbent cotton such as is sold for medical uses), and the application of a sterile dressing, well covered with un-guentine. We find this ointment uniformly reliable; it soothes the pain, and promotes recovery. A loose gauze bandage is applied, and the part put at rest.

The subsequent treatment consists of daily redressings. When the belbs are large, we scissor them open freebut allow the outer skin to remain for some days, as it is in itself splendid protective covering.

These burns must be washed clean, then there is little liability to infection with its pain, the formation of of pus, and the resulting long term of disability. But should it become infected, and pus form, we at once trim away the skin debris, so as to allow no pockets for the retention of infection. In the absence of infection, that is, when the pus-producing bacteria do not invade the wound, the dead skin is removed within a few days, after the inner sensitive layer of the skin has had a chance to harden somewhat, and to lose its hypersensitiveness. When the healing has progressed we apply ten-percent Tehthyol in Petrolatum, to facilitate the formation of normal skin. After recovery, in most cases, the skin remains red and seusitive for some weeks. We instruct the patient to wear canvas gloves, and otherwise protect the new skin from grime and weather, as it is prone to eczema.

The dry open method of treating such burns, namely, that of powdering on Stearate of Zinc freely and exposing them unbandaged to the air, is successful in hospita! pritice, but not adapted to ambulatory patients, especially those that may live on the streets and in ditry houses, and who may return to work before complete recovery

Contact Injuries.

The two types of contact injuries are shocks and burns. The passage of an electric curernt through the human body may cause a momentary unpleasantness, the retention of the victim within the circuit unable to release himself, a suspension of consciousness during which he fails; but revives again, or a suspension of animation, requiring articlical respiration. The artificial respiration helps sustain the action of the heart, hence the necessity of rnmediate efforts at resuscitation.

The lurns from electrical contact that is, there is a destruction of both

deep white slough that is slow in separating. At times, fingers are a burned to a cinder, or the vascula: a switch when it is opened on a burned to a cinder, or the vascular circuit carrying a heavy current, the supply so destroyed as to cause a dry gangrene. These burns are as a rule painless, and upon recovering from the shock the patient may not consider himself burned, but later the discovery is made. In the milder forms they may not report for tratment until some days after the accident, by which time the burn has becomes infected. But these burns are worse than they look and are obstinute to heal, especially after in-fection sets in. Ordinarily, in the milder cases, the pai'ent is best treated while continuing at work. In the severer degrees, as above mentioned, they are hospital cases.

Treatment-The immediate treatment in case of such burns consists in surgical cleanliness, secured by ethereal soap applied with numerous cotton sponges For the milder burns, we prefer Deplettol, or tenpercent Ichthyol on sterile gauze, to facilitate the separation of the ne-crosed (dead) tissues. When the slough has separated, we commonly employ Balsam of Peru as a dressing and alternate with Thymol Iodide at times. When crusts form under this mode of treatment, we employ zinc oxide ointment to remove them, and continue with the daily dressings until the defects has granulated in and the area is covered with healthy

The severer burns in hospital practice are treated by open dry or et methods, in accordance with the ideas of the surgeon on the particular service. It is customary to be conservative in waiting for gangrene demark the necrosed tissues rather than resort to immediate daries of the damaged tissues cannot be determined immediately. Burns of the palms which to the uniniated seem trivial may necessitate the amputation of the hands, due to nesis of the tendons.

While such accidents are relatively very few, yet despite all precauamputations, inasmuch as the bountions some will occur. It is the function of the surgeon to restore the victim of an electrical accident to normal, and not entirely in his province to know the voltage that has produced the injury. The determination of the source and the probable voltage and amperage of the accidental contact is a problem for the electrical expert. Yet the inquiry as to what current is liable to produce a fatal result is impor Unfortunately the records aavilable are quite meagre, and the various opinions as to what constitutes a dangerous voltage under different conditions are inconsistent.

This outline of a practical method of treating electrical injuries is submitted to emphasize their curability not to enable the injured to be their own physician; the skill of the surand his aseptic dressings and redressings, are essential to a rapid

(Continued on next Page)

# New Phase of Welfare Work

which must be put down as one of in that realm.

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To the Employees of the Durham Hosiery Mills:

The management of the Durham Hosiery Mills, knowing that the interest of the employees is the interest of the corporation, decided several months ago upon a systematic plan of welfare work.

has been inaugurated, together with the night school at our No. 1 Mill in Durham, and the district nurse for Mill No. 1, Durham, and Mill No.4, Chapel Hill.

We are glad to present to the em-

set aside for the benefit of the employees as follows:

the most advanced steps yet taken invested and risk taken in the corcrease will be put aside, i. e.,—on th additional i per cent., 20 per cent. for the employees, and on a divident above 7 per cent, at the perintendent of the hosier discretion of the directors. In and superintendent of the In accordance with same, our another words, if the common yearly nual picnic at No. 4 Mill. Chapel dividend is 7 per cent. there will has been inaugurated, togethof \$850,000 put aside or \$1,700, etc. their resp This money will be appropriated as considered. follows:

ployees another link in this chain sition, to offer suggestions whereby suggestions they have to make.

of welfare work, in the shape of a any operation can be more produc. Second: I, at the end of six co-operative profit sharing plan, as tive of mercandise, or the cost of months, there have not been any follows:

our operations reduced. For ex- suggestions as above, the fund so There will be a fund started and ample, if any employee in the knitting room can make any suggestion whereby the knitting production At the end of every six months, can be increased, the needle breakbeginning December 31st, 1911, af- age lessened, the inspecting cut ter all manufacturing charges have down, the "time keeper's" work exbeen paid, including the preferred pedited, or the cost of looping low- your respective foremen.

mended and passed on by a committee, composed of the president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, superintendent of the hosiery mills, cotton mills. In addition the managers of Mills Nos. 3, 4 and 5 will be members of this committee, when their respective plants are to be

ollows:

The employees are requestd to First: The corporation requests bgin at once to file with their reany employee, regardless of his po- spective foremen, in writing, any

set aside is to be invested by president, treasurer and assistant treasurer for the benefit of the old employees in the shape of sick and death benefits: applications to participate in same to be made through

HE Durham Hosiery mills on dividend, there will be paid a three ered, the management promises to fund is to be invested in the pre-Saturday banded to the per cent. semi-annual dividend, if reward such suggestions, and likeemployes the following the board of directors deem it admust be put down as one of ers as an income to them on money as possible.

The president treasurer and stream to the president treasurer and assistant treasurer. Also all realm.

The dividend three ered, the management promises to fund is to be invested in the president the president to be invested in the president the president treasurer and stock of the corporation wherever possible, and if none of this stock is available, at the discretion of the president, treasurer and assistant treasurer. Also all realm.

This dividend will be insanitary or hygienic condition of rewards for accepted suggestions. business permits, and as it is in-likewise rewarded out of this fund. preferred stock of the corporation creased a certain amount of the incommittee.

Third: It is to be understood that the amount given employees for "above suggestions" is to come out of the fund above mentioned. and the amount to be at the discretion of the committee. The balance is to be used on the same basis as No. 2.

Fourth: It is the intention of the management from date to fill from men in our own ranks, whenever possible, and not to go outside

We hope, in this way, to see some employees steadily rise in positions of responsibility, as their years of service are lengthened.

Fifth: The above plan is only tentative, and is subject to change and improvement after good and sufficient trial.

> Respectfully submitted. DURHAM HOSTERY MILLS.

recovery. It is well, however, to be 1,370 less children of all ages emative agents referred to in the present discussion, in order that affective first aid may be administered. This is especially important fee eleccal assistance.

#### South Carolina Textile Statistics.

Commissioner Watson has made public the compilation of the statistics of the textile industrry from is preliminary to that which is made under law on Dec. 31st.

The census shows a total of \$66,-782,169 in capital stock which is an increase of \$5,508,071 over last year at the same time. The total amount invested in textile plants is \$83,612,994 which is an increase 2,938 in the mill village population, of \$8,984,055 over last year. The the total population now being 111,-total spindleage is now 4,322,264, 900, and the total number of emwhich is an increase of 233,482 over ployees being 44,133. Nearly fifty last year. This year the consumper cent. of the decrease in total tion of cotton is depressed by 500. 317, which is an increase of 140,year, the total consumption being The curtailment has reduced the 497,000, and as will be seen, there value of the product turned out has been a marked increase in the for the year which is \$71,520,090, employment of water power, the the actual decrease being \$278,836. increase being \$8,818 horse power, while the steam power increased only 5,642 horse power.

The figures as to child labor are of money.

prepared for emergencies by having ployed than were employed just a ative agents referred to in the prespear, ago. The total now is 8,404, and of these 4,848 are over 14 years of age, being 241 less than in 1910, only 410 are under 12 years of trical operators in localities remote age. Of this last there were 726 from any source of immediate mediate in 1909 and this number fell to 610 in 1910. The decrease of 210 this year is particularly gratifying.

On January 1 next these 410 children who have not become 12 vears of age, all go out of employment under the new act which becomes effective on that date. The decrease of 919 children between the certified reports from all the the ages of 12 and 14 is another cotton manufacturers called for most gratifying feature. This makes under the law to be filed by Sept. 1,129 less children below the age This summary of the industry of 14 in the textiles than were there a year ago. There are altogether move. Let's h 525 less girls employed than the by Highlander. dren of the total decrease or 2,896 800 over the year 1910. There were in number of employes, 1,931 rep-46,808 more tons of coal used this resents the women and children.

#### Shelby Cotton Mill Band.

The Shelby Cotton Mill has now one of the finest bands that town has ever seen. It is promoted service to the town for nothing, intruder has escaped. make up a little purse we could have music on the square every Saturday afternoon of the fall months. These concerts would enmonths. These concerts would entigate. As a result he swore out a liven and please the town people warrant against Rollins, charging to say nothing of drawing good him with the deed. Rollins denied crowds from the county and the charge vigorously, saying that neighboring towns. It is a good there is absolutely no ground for move. Let's help them out.—Shel—the arrest.

is employed in the cloth room of the case fell through the Beaumont Mills at Spartanburg, though at the time of the alleged attempted assault she was visiting relatives at the Victor Mill in Greer. She is a niece of the Rev. Caldwell of the Beaumont Mill village.

Harry: You do look nice in that night she was called upon by sev-frock, dear; but it cost me a heap eral young men, Rollins being eral young men, Rollins being among them. After the young men The figures as to child labor are of money.

particularly interesting as are also Mrs. Harry: You dear old boy! had cone, the visiting young lady What you say goes in one ear and and the young lady whom she was out the other."

the figures as to child labor are of money.

Mrs. Harry: You dear old boy! had cone, the visiting young lady whom she was out the other."

the figures as to child labor are of money. the matter of child labor there are is a question of pleasing you? - both occupying the same bed. Some quickly replied the lawyer.-Ex.

time after midnight, after they had fallen asleep it is claimed that the room was entered by a man who the seized her about the neck and choked her into insensibility. The actions by the able mill superintendent, Mr. of the man awoke the other lady W. P. Leister. But the band people and she screamed loudly for help, feel that they cannot afford to buy Her cries awoke the family and their equipment and then give their when they reached the scene the

We ought to give them our support Shortly afterward the above oc-and if the business men would currence, Mr. Caldwell's neice returned to Spartanburg and when Mr. Caldwell heard of the trouble at Greer he at once went to inves-

Later reports say Rollins was given a preliminary hearing and as preceding year and a decrease of 564 women. Due to the curtail- Serious Charge Against Greer Man. no evidence was introduced that ment this year there has been a decrease of 2,896 in the total num- Ernest Rollins, a young married be was dismissed. A number of farmer who lives near Greer, S. C., witnesses, among them the young was arrested last week on the lady in the case took the stand, but charge of attempted criminal as-there was no testimony to show sault. The young lady in the case that Rollins was the guilty man, so

#### A Clear Road Between

A well-known judge had guite a reputation for appearing stupid on the bench, and seemed to take special delight in exasperating young Mr. Caldwell stated that his niece lawyers. On one occasion a brilliant recently went to the Victor Mills to young lawyer was making an elovisit | relatives. While there one quent plea, but it appeared to be lost on the judge for he interrupted the lawyer and said:

"You're only wasting time, sir,

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Ciba Red Ciba Grey

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All kinds Sizing and Finishing Materials, Potato Starch, Dextrine, etc.

# Textile Mill Soaps

HE best soap that any tex- which answers every practical pur-tile mill can use depends pose. Its composition is as folupon the class of fabrics manufactured and the sev-eral processes conducted in the mill

No two mills making identically the same grade of fabrics will use the same processes, as the ideas of the various foremen of similar departments in different mills are not the same. A soap which produces superior results in one mill may yield very inferior results in another mill.

The scouring of raw wool requires judgment in order that the texture, elasticity and luster of the wool should not be impaired, and for this reason a soap with free caustic alkali should never be employed. This observation refers particularly to soft clothing wools which have a high shrinkage value.
On the other hand cross-bred Ohio wools, some British and Canadian wools and wools generally of Class III type can be scoured with soaps which may contain slight traces of caustic alkali without any appreciable injury.

Without doubt potash or soft soaps are the most suitable for scouring fine wools and should be invariably used for the reason that potash soaps have a mild though positive detergent action, loosening and dissolving the suint and mechanically adhering dirt on the fi-hers and leaving the latter when properly rinsed in a free and lofty condition.

Potash soaps appear to have a beneficial and nourishing influence on the wool. In scouring wool with potash soap it is always an advantage to add a slight amount of earl ash (carbonate of potash) which aids in shortening the time of impression in the securing the of immersion in the scouring li-

Some scourers neglect to observe however, a most necessary pre-caution in fine wool scouring, that is, to keep the temperature down. excessive temperature, or any temperature above 125 dgrees F. will permanently remove the natural curl from the wool fibers, thus greatly impairing the spinning qualities.

The scouring of woolen and worsted yarns is also a matter of great practical importance, and while the question of soap is to be considered. It depends greatly upon what kind of oil has been used in the picker house.

Dilute ammonia in sufficient quantity to combine with the oil on the yarn to be scoured is added through a sprinkler trough to the boxes the water in which is heated to 125 or 130 degrees. In some cases a little soap in addition may be required.

Low and medium grade whether raw stock or yarns, are effectively scoured with soda or hard soaps, the same precaution regarding temperature being ob-

300 lbs. Tallow. 40 lbs. 98 per cent. Caustic Soda. 21 3-4 gals. Water.

This soap, when finished contains about 344.5 per cent moisture and is a typical hard, white mill soap.

The yellow shade of many soaps is due to the presence of rosin, which is an adulterant. Rosin, or rosin soap, is not a detergent. This will be seriously considered when it is known that a soap cannot be made from rosin, and that rosin oil, under the usual conditions

which apply to soap making, will not produce a saponified article.

A question is frequently asked regarding "olive oil foots," and which constitute the last available oils regarding foots. oily residue from the oil producing olives. "Foots" is readily sapontiled and is a valuable soap stock.

In the finishing process as plied to woolen or worsted fabrics soap is necessary, not alone for scouring, but in the fulling, and this applies to fabrics that are to be fulled, either before or after dyeing; in either case soda soaps may used with detriment, the object being to maintain a stiff lather with a sufficient quantity of soap under the influence of the heat induced by the action of the fulling mill. A fulling soap should be one that can be readily washed out and leave no soapy odor in the goods.

Some attention should always be iven to the soap to be used on the goods to be fulled or milled, espe-cially if they have been previously dyed. It frequently happens that some soaps, overloaded with free alkali or charged with silicate of soda have caused a material difference in the shade of cloth when finished.( It is on record where cloths dyed with proper coloring matters and milled with a proper soap were quite satisfactory, but milling with a soap of another make caused the cotton to bleed seriously. A chemical analysis of the soap showed excessive free alkali in the subsequent delivery of

Some special fabrics, laces, for instance, whether made of cotton or linen, cannot be subjected to the harsh treatment usual for wool on account of their delicacy, and for this reason a persistent lathering soap is desired. Soap made from cocoanut oil is well suited for this class of goods, the following form-

class of goods, the following formula being from practice:
280 lbs. Cocoanut Oil,
40 lbs. 98 per cent. Cautsic Soda,
22 gals. Water,
and contains when finished about
36 per cent. moisture. This soap is
not quite neutral, as the class of
goods for which it is used does not
require complete neutrality, but if
neutrality is desired an addition of neutrality is desired an addition of 20 lbs. more cocoanut oil will make

Whether it is an advantage for a An ideal soda soap for woolen textile mill to manufacture its own mill use is made with tallow and soap, or to buy it in the market, is

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only a few barrels of soap are it was known that if any man could used weekly the matter becomes rescue that mule Tom was that man not quite so interesting. The claim The weather was hot, Tom was for an advantage of a mill making indolent. "Hang the mule," he said, its own soap always assures a uniform product and with a certain The delegation of citizens inknowledge of what goes into the sisted that he owed it as a patrrivarious departments of the mill. otic duty to save that mule. So he

When soaps are purchased all hitched up his trousers a peg, expurchases should be by contract, pectorated and said, "Come on." specifying the amount of fatty In a bucket a boy was lowered acid, free and combined alkali and into the well. He took with him a moisture, and that all deliveries halter, which he put around the should be checked against a stan-mule's neck, holding the animal's quent chemical analyses. Referine of fire hose, belonging to the ring again to the lack of detergent Tucaupau Mills, was obtained and value of rosin or rosin oil, the a stream of water pumped into the woolen manufacturer purchasing well. As the water rose, the mule soaps on contract should stipulate rose with it and the boy was elethat rosin be not present. The lats vated in proportion. Finally, when and oils permissable in textile the water reached the top of the soaps may be safely limited to well, the mule, amid the cheers of olive oil, tallow, cotton-seed oil, the populace, scrambled out, unpalm oil, and in special cases coconaut oil. The question of excessive and the contract of the soaps are the second of the populace, scrambled out, unpalm oil, and in special cases coconaut oil. The question of excessive and the contract of the second of the second of the second of the populace, scrambled out, unpalm oil, and in special cases coconaut oil. The question of excessive and the second of the s anut oil. The question of excessive and loading of soaps with silicate of wagon just as usual soda should also be given more atTom Davis has again demonstratention that it receives, and while ted that he is a genius. The people of the second detergent qualities are the second detergent qualities are the second detergent qualities are the second detergent qualities. it has certain detergent qualities ple a it is primarily a cheap article and thing is used as a filler, and without any do it. of the usual detergent qualities of soap.—Textile World Record.

#### Ingenious Rescue of a Mule.

one of Aesop's fables wherein a wise crow obtained a drink of water from the bottom of a pitcher by well. Mules have been rescued precedent.

A wide well had been dug in Tucaupua not long ago to a depth of about 80 feet, and as no water was encountered it was abandoned and covered up.

A mule, turned out to graze at night, wandered over the well and fell through the rotten planks. When its predicament was discov When its predicament was discovered the next morning a boy was lowered into the well to investigate. He found that the well contained about ten feet of rain and surface water, which had served to break the mule's fall. There was a projection on the wall of the well near the surface of the water. On this the mule had rested its forefeet, keeping its head out of the water. The mule was very much alive, and seemingly cheerful.

Such an emergency was more

a matter open to consideration, much time of his life within late Where a mill handles sufficient years in carshot of the Tucaupau wool and consumes several bar- mill whistle, but Tom is a man of rels of soap daily the question of ideas and inspirations. When prob-making their own soap should be tems arise too hard for others to given careful consideration, where solve, they are brought to Tom. So

#### Long Staple Exhibit.

Columbia, S. C .- To take active charge of arrangements for the Almost everyone is familiar with long staple cotton exposition which ne of Aesop's fables wherein a is to be held here during the state lise crow obtained a drink of wa- fair, Ira W. Williams, state agent for the farmer demonstration work dropping peebles into the pitcher has abandoned his summer head-until the water reached the top. quarters at Chick Springs and has Practical application of this prin- turned to Columbia. The exposition ciple in a modified form. has was proposed about a year ago by doubtless been made in divers Lewis W. Parker and other members ways. However to Tom Davis, of of the cotton manufacturers asso-Tucapau, S. C., comes the unique ciation and has assumed more im-distinction of applying it to the res-cue of a mule which had fallen into of the State Entomologist regarding the enforcement of the quaranfrom sundry pitfalls in all manner tine laws against the weevil terriof ways, nor is it unfrequent that tory. The exhibits will show what
the lesson taught by the crow is ilhas been done in this state during
lustrated, but the combination of the past season in growing the
the two is unquestionably without long staple uplands, will give valuable information to farmers regarding the cotton itself and its the same may be regulated by emgain of 268 per cent. The value of cultivation, and will probably inployees so that the number of this material increased from \$947,crease the acreage next year. It hours shall not in aggregate exceed 000 to \$3,597,000, an advance of 280 is believed that quite a considerable 60 hours per week." The old statper cent. Practically all the inquantity of this cotton has been ute read eleven hours and 66 hours, crease has occurred since 1904. As grown in the central portion of the respectively.

We would used for hosiery decreased 64 state this season.

#### New Georgia Law.

The new law, which is merely amendatory to the existing elevenhour day or 66-hour week statute, becomes effective January 1, 1912. It provides that "the hours of labor required of all persons employed in cotton or wollen manufacturing to break the mule's fall. There was it provides that "the hours of labor a projection on the wall of the required of all persons employed well near the surface of the water. On this the mule had rested its forefeet, keeping its head out of the water. The mule was very much alive, and seemingly cheerful.

Such an emergency was more than the people could cope with alone. With one accord they turn—than the people could cope with alone. With one accord they turn—than the people could the total persons employed in cotton or wollen manufacturing on this state, except establishments in this state, except engineers, firemen, watchmen, mechanics, teamsters, yard employ—than the people could cope with alone. With one accord they turn—changes in or of machinery, shall yarn used in manufacturing in—not exceed ten hours per day, or creased from 266,000 to 980,000, a worm much, and put your feet in."

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

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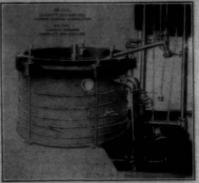
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Saves Labor Saves Dyes Saves Drugs Saves Steam Saves Water



Saves



#### Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from balas.

Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleeched and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORIN OR ACID.

356 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically wasts.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left Smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc. HOSIERY Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed No Singsing required No Sorting No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

#### The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co. 3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

"How is the new filing system? Success?" asked the agent of the merchant to whom he had sold a 'system" a few days before.
"Great!" said the merchant.

"Good!" said the agent, rubbing

his hands. "And how is business?"
"Business?" echoed the merchant.
"Oh, we have stopped business to attend to the filing system."—Ex.

wool used for hosiery decreased 61 per cent., and the value of it fell 44 per cent.—Haberdasher.

A little boy who was very much puzzled over the theory of evolu-tion, questioned his mother thus:

'Mamma, am I descended from a

monkey-'

#### Cost of Production-

How many manufacturers of cot- mill. of their production? This imporrepresentative gathering not ago, and we are inclined to the belief that not one of the men present knew absolutely just the cost of this output. Everyone thought that he knew, but so many views were expressed that hardly a man present did not admit that he had omitted some item of cost or that he had underestimated somewhere along the line from wool to selling house.

The restricted buying of textile fabrics has developed a competition that is dangerous in the extreme, from the fact that prices are made in some instances so much below standard that investigation has found that costs have been fixed below actual production expense, to say nothing of profit, and perhaps never more than at the

It is rather an embarrassing po-sition for a mill, believing their costs to be perfectly correct and as low as consistent with safety, to learn from their selling house or their jobbers that some concern, notably not so well organized, is underselling them on their leadconferences of department heads. and more than one competent official is thrown out of employment, unjustly, because he cannot figure will not be as even as it should be. his particular costs to a basis that If sufficient dwell is not allowed. prevent competitors underselling. Finally it leaks out that the lines of price cutters have been withdrawn and more often than otherwise it also develops that these lines have been selling at a loss, and the cost figuring errors were only discovered after large or-ders had been booked. Of course there is but one way to overcome such errors, withdraw the goods and stand losses on what is already on the order books. But such business methods demoralize the whole trade, as buyers are fostering all competition possible, so as to get their supplies at low price ranges.

Cost errors are always against the mill, and we have never yet heard of a case where the error in

ton and wool fabrics know the cost tion that mistakes in costs in fa- of fine yarns will correspondingly vor of the mill would be impossi- show the effects of it. tant question was brought up in a ble, while this same competition encourages errors in costs that are against the mill, as in the struggle to get a price that will move goods the cloth produced. Some fixers there is a tendency and perhaps at set by rule, others by circumthere is a tendency and perhaps at set by rule, others by circumtimes a necessity of putting cost stances. Setting by rule is all right figures at the minimum and even below the safety mark.

In the long run though it pays best to know costs positively and must use some judgment in the base selling prices upon a conservative cost and fair profit, and if goods cannot be moved under such conditions, it is far safer for the future of the plant and the safe-ty of shareholders in the corporation to close down until such time as prices can be fixed on safe cost and reasonable profit. Fiber & Fabric.

#### Shedding Cams.

present time, are cost sheets so There is no doubt but that the much before the agents, superin-shedding cams have considerable tendents and departmeent mana-influence on weaving. Especially is this true where fine yarns are The cam should be constructed, first with a view to the are numebrless methods of acwidth of the loom; second, the number of yarn used. The width of the loom will be the determining factor in the amount of dwell allowed; that is, the time allowed for derselling them on their lead- the shuttle to pass through the from one-quarter cent to two shed. If too much dwell is allowor three cents on the yard. Such ed on a shedding cam the move-information calls for immediate ment of the harness will be quicker than necessary and unless the cam is exceptionally well laid out, the movement given to the harness

> the shed will be apt to close on the shuttle before it gets clear through and into the opposite box. In this case correct timing of the cams and pick motion will be absolutely necessary. The pick motion will also, as a rule, have to be made to pick a little stronger.

> On fine yarns a smaller cam is usually used than on coarse yarns, the reason for this being that on fine yarns only a small shed is nec-essary, as smaller cops are used; therefore a smaller shuttle. In the laying out or constructing of cams

depressions in the cam must be avoided. They should be so conround the treadle ball, which not be placed so near each other should be in contact with it for the that there is trouble in removing

figuring ran through even a few have any jerky motion whatever. belts, but with this restriction it is weeks of a season in favor of the If there should be any jerky move- well to make the squee between the There is so much competi- ment of the harness the weaving driving ends of the machinery small.

> The setting and timing of the where everything is the same, year American .

#### Arranging Machinery.

The satisfactory machinery layouts are not much obtained without giving the matter much thought. Assuming that the necessary amount of machinery is known and the mill is not built, there are many size, shape or construction of the

cards should be placed near the fin- us to use him agen and oblige. isher pickers, the drawing machinery near the cards, etc., but there complishing this general arrangement.

In building a new mill the construction can be modified to suit the installation of the machinery. It is a mistake to build a mill without first carefully planning the location of all the machinery.

When arranging an old plant, some desirable arrangemments of machinery are imposssible. ertheless, a careful study of the situation frequently shows that simple changes can be made to reduce the labor cost and increase the mill's ef-

Too large alley spaces are as obnarrow. All alleys in which trucks must be moved should be wide enough to allow the truck to pass readily and not simply wide enough for it to be squeezed through. the other hand, alleys on which no excalimed the amazed host. truck is ever placed and where operatives do not work should be narrow.

Alleys containing driving belts should be narrow. They should not be intended for passageways if this structed that as the cam travels can be prevented. Machines should round the treadle ball, which not be placed so near each other

It is not infrequent to see a mill room where storage racks and closets extend for several bays along one shedding cams have a very impor- of the outside walls. Storage spaces tant effect on both the weaving and must be provided, but the floor space near the windows should be utilized for machinery.

Part of a' mill room's machinery should not be placed until the ma-chinery plan of the whole room is in and year out, but where changes chinery plan of the whole are constantly occurring the fixer decided upon. A certain arrangeare constantly occurring the ment for the cards and drawing the constant of the cards are the constant of the cards and drawing the constant of the cards are the car space and may leave proper alleys, while the remaining space may be unna for other machines to be installed in the same room.-Wool and Cotton Reporter.

The following epistle was sent by an angry tenant to his landlord: "Dear Sir:

"I want them sellar steps fixed small details that affect either the rite off. My wife fel down last nile and like to broke her dam neck. There is no doubt but that the building.

Please send blumbber and figs our nedding cams have considerable. It is well understood that the bath tub it will soon be time now for Please send blumbber and figs our

Yours trule,

"Noah's wife," wrote one boy in a recent school examination in Engnd, "was called Joan of Arc."
"Water," wrote another, "is com-

posed of two gases, oxygen and cambridgen."

"Lava," continued a third youth, "is what the barber puts on your

"A blizzard," insisted a fourth, "is the inside of a fowl."-Everybody.

Pat was invited to a wedding. He arrived at the house faultlessly attired in full evening dress, a huge white chrysanthemum adorning his buttonhole. He was shown upstairs to the gentlemen's dressing-room.

Suddenly, the assembled guests jectionable as those which are too below were startled by a great commotion above. They rushed into the hall in time to see Pat come tumbling head first down the stairs, completely disheaveled.

"Why, Pat, what is the matter?"

"Sure 'and I wint upstairs," answered Pat, "and whin I wint inter room I seed a swell young dandy wid a white carnationarymum in his buttonhole an' kid gloves on his hands, an' I sez to him, 'Who're

"'Shure,' he sez, 'an' I'm the best man!'-and begorry,-he is!"-Ex.

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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#### MEN DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL

#### November Contest

This week we received the first of the articles which are to be contributed to the November contest for the best practical paper upon 'The Management of Help."

We want every one who has any practical ideas on this subject to contribute an article.

We will correct the grammar and spelling as practical ideas are what we want.

The prizes will be \$10.00 for the best.

#### Talks on Loom Fixing.

Finishing by Geo. Rice.

book should receive same by Sat- ment should be ordered which will spinning twist at least besides parurday of this week.

#### Using New Cotton.

Editor:

Will you please let some of the boys who have had plenty of experience with new cotton tell me how is the best way to handle it. I have to start with all green compressed cotton and it runs tough. What are the readjustments, if any, that will help in handling it, or any other remedy that has proven ef-Please let them tell me through the discussion page of the Bulletin as early as practicable.
Thanking you in advance, I am
Yours for remedy,

Disciple.

#### Answer to J. E. S.

Mr. Editor:

In a recent issue I noticed a question by J. E. S. in regard to the advisability of adding soda ash to sizing. A sizing mixture should be perfectly netural, in my opinion, neither alkaline or acid and if it is found, so I don't think I would add any soda ash. On the other hand if the sizing mixture has an acid reaction, it might be a good idea to add just enough soda ash to make neutral.

Soda ash added to starch will at certain temperatures convert the starch into a soluble starch and as this is not desired in sizing warps,

#### Mill Elevators.

They are important ones, nevertheless, and unless they are given careful attention, much time and labor will be wasted in handling the partially finished product.

Assuming that elevators are properly arranged, they should be operated so that no workman will be out of order it may give an kept waiting to use them. In some sive amount of broken seed.

mills, there is a rule that the filling Question—Describe full yarn must have the right of way, and must be carried in preference to everything else. The idea of this is to give the product which is de-manded most the proference.

If any department has trouble in

best article and \$5.00 for the second obtaining their material, complaints immediately arise from the who are paid by piecework. Delays in receiving stock cause their daily eW are printing this week in much of the best help away from book form the articles that were the mill, and cuts down the amount duced on the single thread by the contributed on Loom Fixing and of production.

Those who were promised this stalled to eliminate delay. Equip- each single yarn retains

elevators are comparative details, in the ginning machine. Stained cotton may be due to crushing of the seeds at the ginning machine, or may be due to opened bolls of cotton remaining on the plants during rainy weather. Bale staining sometimes occurs in transit of cotton to the mill. If the gin is badly out of order it may give an exces-

> Question-Describe fully how the twist in two single yarns is affected by the doubling twist when the latter is (a) in the same direction as the singles, and (b) when in the opposite direction. State how the yarns thus profor which each of them may be put 'em right again. Price, 25 cents.

Enough elevators should be in- or doubled the same way as spun

#### Special Offer.

On January 1st. 1912, which is only a short time from now, we will issue a Cotton Mills Directory of the South.

This Directory will be complete and accurate and the price of same will be \$1.00.

We have decided to make the following remarkable offer:

Any new subscriber who sends \$1.00 for one year's subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin will receive a free copy of the January 1st, 1912 Cotton Mills Directory of the South.

Any of the present subscribers that pay \$1.00 for extending their subscription one year will also releive a free copy of the Cotton Mills Directory of the South.

allow each process or department ticipating in the doubling twist as a to be properly balanced. Machinery component part thereof; whereas should be adjusted so that the work will follow through smoothly, and elevators large enough and proper-ly located should be provided.— Wool and Cotton Reporter.

#### **Ouestions** and Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked on the recent cotton spinning examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the answers to same:

Question - To what causes would you attribute excessive amounts of sand, broken leaf, broken seed or stains, in a delivery of cotton?

I don't know of any advantages to are more or less due to careless—centrated sewing thread. The sin be obtained by it. If any one ness during picking. The fibres gle threads often receive the opposition of any advantages to be deard the leaf are so close together site twisting when intended for rerived from using soda ash in such that the cotton picker needs to be case I would be glad to hear from them.

W. W. P. Cotton without leaf. Wind and stand—more polished crocheting cottons. ges to are more or less due to careless- centrated sewing thread. The sin-one ness during picking. The fibres gle threads often receive the oppo-ne de- and the leaf are so close together site twisting when intended for re-The proper location of mill ele, a fully added to produce weight, and tors aids materially in decreasing glaring cases may be complained the cost of production. In building about by the spinner. Sometimes thread, new mills, the location and size of leaf and seeds may be broken up handle.

when the doubling twist is put in the opposite direction each doubling twist takes one twist out of each single yarn. When twisted in the same way the two-fold thread is darker and altogether more intractable unless fixed in some way, whereas with the opposite twisting the tendency for untwisting in the single thread is balanced by that of the doubled twist, so as to produce a permanent set, so that this opposite twisting is common for twofolds for warp and lace purposes. The same way of twisting is in extensive adoption when the two-folds have to be made into four-folds or six-folds for the purposes of sewing thread in which the second doubling twist is in the opposite direction, Answer-Excessive leaf and sand and this method gives a strong concentrated sewing thread. The sinsite twisting when intended for redoubling for the fuller but possibly

storms may load the plants with If only one doubling and twisting sand a short time before picking, be resorted to the same direction of If only one doubling and twisting centrated and possibly a stronger the price. thread, but a more unruly one to

Cheap Books For Mechanics.

#### Horse Power Chart.

Shows the horse power of any stationary engine without calculation. No matter what the cylinder diameter or stroke; the steam pressure or cut-off; the revolutions, or whether condensing or non-condens-ing, it's all there. Easy to use, accurate and saves time and calculations. Especially useful to engineers and designers. 50 cents.

#### Cummutator Construction by Baxter.

The business end of a dynamo or motor is the commutator, and this is what is apt to give trouble. This duced would differ in appearance shows how they are made, why they and character, and the purposes get out of whack and what to do to

#### Engineer's Arithmetic by Colvin and Cheney.

A companion to Machine Shop Arithmetic, arranged for the stationary engineer. Shows how to work the problems of the engine room and shops and "why." Has steam tables and a lot of other usefui information that makes it popular with practical men. 50 cents.

#### Brazing and Soldering by Hobart.

A complete course of instruction in all kinds of hard and soft soldering. Shows just what tools to use, how to make them and how to use them. Price, 25 cents.

#### Drafting of Cams, by Rouillion.

The laying out of cams is a serious problem unless you know how to go at it right. This puts you on the right road for practically any kind of cam you are likely to run up against. Price, 25 cents.

#### Threads and Thread Cutting, by Colvin-Stabel.

This clears up many of the mysteries of thread-cutting, such as double and triple threads, internal threads, catching threads, use of hobs, etc. Contains a lot of useful hints and several tables. Price, 25

#### Link Motions and Valve Setting by Colvin.

A handy little book for the engineer or machinist that clears up the mysteries of valve setting. Shows the different valve gears in use, how they work and why. Piston and slide valves of different types are illustrated and explained. 50 cents.

#### Machine Shop Arithmetic, by Colvin and Cheney.

Most popular book for shop men. Shows how all shop problems are worked out and "why." Includes change gears for cutting any threads drills, taps, shank and force fits: metric system of measurements and threads. 50 cents.

Any one of the above books will doubling twist wil give a more con- be mailed postpaid upon receipt of

> CLARK PUBLISHING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

# SOUTHERN EXTILE BULLET

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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#### DAVID CLARK Managing Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

#### ADVERTISING

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

#### THURSDAY, September 21

#### Made in North Carolina.

The treasurer of a North Caromadras that they handled.

They produced a very handsome No longer will either merchants of comparison with his goods.

He was very much surprised upsubjected after leaving the mill.

#### Cotton Movement.

show an unprecedented ginning and movement of cotton.

a record yield while the bulls say that it is due to the early opening due to dry weather.

The bulls and bears each have sumed. their explanation of every feature of the cotton crop.

#### Fighting the Devil With Fire.

Since the 1907 panic a new syslina Mill went into a Philadelphia tem of buying has become the cusdry goods store last week and ask- tom among purchasers of cotton ed for the best piece of imported goods and the hand to mouth policy has been noted for its popularity.

piece of goods for which he paid or consumers of goods anticipate 28 cents per yard and carried it their future needs or buy more over to New York for the purpose than is necessary to carry them for a short period.

In adopting this policy they have on closer examination of the "im- been held secure by the stocks of ported madras" to find that it was goods held by the mills during the a piece of his own goods and that past three years and it remains to. he had been deceived by the finish- be seen how long this procedure ing process to which it had been can be continued in the face of the present exhausted condition of the stocks.

When the panic of 1907 broke, it found an over-bought market for Reports from all over the South cotton goods with large stocks not only in the hands of the jobbers but also upon the shelves of the The bears say that this indicates retailers and the panie was the more severe because many mained out of the market while the stock goods were being con-

found that the mills could be made to do the carrying.

versally adopted and with great success viewed from the star dpoint of the merchant and consumer. During the past two years the consumption of cotton goods considerably exceeded the production. This is a remarkable statement taken in connection with the fact that goods have been below cost for most of that period and yet it is proved by the fact that not only have the goods produced during the two years been consumed but the stocks have also been absorbed.

The buyers have therefore bought more goods than the mills produced and yet kept control of the price situation by their hand to mouth policy.

The cotton farmer has also practiced the hand to mouth policy in marketing his cotton gradually and has kept the price at high figures. The cotton manufacturer has been between the upper and nether mill stone" and the situation than confronts them today requires "fighting the devil with fire."

There are practically no stocks of goods now and the consumption during the next twelve months can not therefore exceed the production. If the mills will now adopt the hand to mouth policy in manufacturing, only buying cotton as they need it and only manufacturing goods for which they have orders we believe the situation can soon be brought within their con-

Cotton is at a reasonable figure and we are optimistic of the future provided the mills do not begin operations before they have orders in sight.

One export mill sold 5,000 bales for China last week and we hear of other mills that have recently taken good orders which are to be manufactured as they have no goods on hand.

The limiting of operation at the present time to actual orders will do much towards securing profitable business in the near future.

#### Dillon Merger Enjoined.

The action which has been begun in the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., by attorneys As a burnt child dreads the fire Huger & Wilbur, representing J. H. so those who were caught with Lane & Company and John M. Tall-

those stocks of goods have sworn man of New York, against the Manever to hold again more than ple Cotton Mills, William M. Hamer, enough for immediate needs and S. C. Henslee, H. M. Rogers, J. B. in carrying out such plan they have Gibson, D. W. Bethea and R. L. Jackson, threatens to open up an interesting situation in cotton mill The policy of buying from hand circles in that it aims in this parto mouth and making the mill carry ticular case to prevent the merging the stocks has been therefore uni- of the Maple, Hamar & Dillon mills and the same principle of law, if sustained by the federal court, may affect the several big cotton mill mergers which have already been in part or whole consumated.

> The temporary injunction which was issued restraining the proposed merger of these mills is without prejudice, allowing the defendants to move at any time for its removal, but otherwise, the order is made returnable on Octoher 9 and it is expected that at that tme, the case will be argued on its merits, involving the question of making the injunction 'permanent. The plaintiff gave bond today for \$500 to protect the defendant from any loss incident to the stay of the injunction.

With so many mergers of cotton mill the present proceedings will open up an interesting issue and the case will be observed with some concern. The contention which is made by the attorneys for the complainants that under the laws of South Carolina, in the absence of a special enactment to the effect, it is unlawful for a profitable concern to sell or transfer its franchise and property, if sustained, may bring into question the legality of other mergers and a lively time will ensue in the federal courts, before the matter ends.

#### Religious Fakers.

Knowing the evils that have been done and the immorality that has been caused among the mill villages of the South by religious fakers calling themselves "Holy Rollers" Talkers With Tongues, etc., we thoroughly commend the following resolution which was adopted at a recent meeting of the mill people of Gastonia, N. C .:

#### A Joint Resolution.

If there has ever been a time in the history of the world when there has, springing up here and there, more spurious religions than there are to-day, it has escaped my notice. There seems to be on the part of the unthinking, a craving and thirsting for something new. These conditions have opened up a door to the self-appointed irresponsible, modern evangelists who are to-day flooding our country with tent meetings in which they preach their damnable here.

(Continued on Page 16.)

# PERSONAL NEWS

- C. E. Willis of Walhalla, S. C., is now located at Newry, S. C.
- J. R. Riddle has accepted position as loom fixer at Drayton, S. C.
- M. P. Stacks is now overseer of carding at both the Toxaway and Riverside Mills. Anderson, S. C.
- J. T. Alexander has moved from Lumberton N. G., to Mt. Pleasant,
- W. A. Esslinger is now time keeper at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
- W. A. Fears has resigned as loom fixer at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
- Ashley Jewell, Jr., has accepted position with the Crystal Springs Bleachery at Chicamauga, Ga.
- Earl Brannon is now running section at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

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- W. H. Roberts is now starting up the new looms at Rosemary,
- J. L. McLeary has resigned as night engineer at Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mill.
- F. L. Glover has resigned as master mechanic at the Dickson Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.
- John Taylor has been promoted to outside overseer at the Piedmont (S. C.) Mills.
- Chas. Huckabee, of Lindale, Ga has accepted a position with the Aragon ((Ga.) Mills.
- J. C. Lowry, of Tallassee. Ala., now fixing looms at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.
- accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Siluria, Ala.
- W. A. Duke, overseer of carding at the Saxony Spinning Co., Lin-colnton, N. C., has been on a visit to Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

- Ben. T. Comer has resigned as superintendent of the cotton mill Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co.
- J. L. Smith has been promoted to position of card grinder at the Beaumont Mills.
- D. R. Powell has accepted position as section man in spinning with Mill No. 3 of the Beaumont Mills.
- Arnold, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Unity Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga.
- G. W. Griffin has accepted posi-tion as section man in card room at Drayton, S. C.
- L. F. Bayliff is now fixing dobby looms at the Pomona Mills, Greens-
- Mills, Anderson, S. C.
- Anderson, S. C.
- Jno. Price has resigned as over. W. V. Jones, formerly overseer seer of carding at Warrenton, N. of carding at the Payne Mills. Mac., and is now located at Emporia, con, Ga., now has a position with
- Dennis Neil has resigned as loom Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- J. H. Loggin has resigned as loom fixer at Fountain Inn, S. C., to accept similar position at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

  G. T. Marsh, formerly superintendent of the Avondale Mills, has accepted a similar position with the Montgomery (Ala.) Mills.
- J. F. Lockridge has returned from Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- N. A. Clark, of Reidsville, N. C., M. T. Copeland, of Griffin, Ga., has has accepted a position as roll cov- has become assistant superintend-cepted the position of overseer erer at the Erwin Mills, West Dur- ent of the Peerless Woolen Mills at ham, N. C.
  - L. A. Floyd, of East Tallassee, J. Henry Madden, Jr., of Laurens, Dresden and Ala., has accepted the position of S. C., has accepted the position of berton, N. C. ola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

- SPINNING CARDS FRAMES. DRAWING COTTON MILL MACHINERY MASON MACHINE WORKS TAUNTON, MASS. BDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C. MULES COMBERS LOOMS. LAP MACHINES
- Jim Cline, from the Spartan Mills, has accepted position as section man over speeders with the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
- S. A. Turner, of Glendale, S. C., has accepted a position as master mechanic at the Mary Louise Mills, Cowpens, S. C.
- W. E. Williams of Fort Valley, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co.
- J. D. Worrell, of McColl, S. C., J. V. Owens has been promoted ter mechanic at the Dickson Cot-o superintendent of the Gluck ton Mills. Laurinburg, N. C.
- G. Kee, of Lowell, N. C., has F. D. Williams has resigned as accepted the position of second superintendent of the Gluck Mills. hand in spinning at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.
  - con, Ga., now has a position with the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.
- G. H. Lokey has accepted the pofixer at Fairmont. S. C., to accept sition of superintendent of the cot-similar position with the Saxon ton mill of the Villa Rica Cotton Oil
- J. C. Klutts, of Concord, N. C., has California to take his former posi- accepted the position of overseer tion as overseer of dyeing with the of weaving at the Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.
  - Wm. F. Lake, of Lowell, Mass., Rossville, Ga.
- second hand in carding at the Glen- outside overseer at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

- Matthews Simmons has resigned his position with the Crystal Springs Bleachery at Chicamauga,
- N. B. Hill has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Harriet Mill, Henderson, N. C., to become carder and spinner at the Caswell Mills, Kinston, N. C.
- C. L. Taylor has returned to Anderson, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer of spinning at oth the Toxaway and Riverside
- Garden Hanson has resigned as second hand in carding at the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., and accepted a similar position in Texas.
- J. W. McElbannon has resigned is overseer of weaving at Douglasville, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.
- W. H. Turner, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Hogans-ville (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and become superintendent of the Unity Cotton La Grange, Ga.
- T. M. Fowler has been put in charge of the sections on twisting, spooling and reeling at Mill No. 3 of the Beaumont Mills, which has just renewed operations.
- W. M. Bostwick has resigned his position with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. and become overseer of spinning at the Young Hartsell Mills, Concord, N. C.
- Jas. Galloway, of Fairmont, S. C., has accepted a position in the cot-ton department of the Jennings Jennings Dresden and Lumberton Mills, Lum-

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



CAPACITY 1000 LBS. LINT PER HOUR.

#### "FAR SURPASSED MY EXPECTATIONS" THE—C. O. B.—CLEANING, OPENING, BLOOMING OF COTTON

J. ADGER SMYTH, JR. Pres. & Trees.

THOS. I. SWYGERT Soc. & Ass't, Treas.

T. B. WALLACE Superintendent

WATTS MILLS

Laurens, S. C., July 12th, 1911.

T. B. WALLACE, Supt

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

operating on full time.

down indefinitely.

tions last week.

Graniteville, Mass.

Charlotte, N. C .- Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3 has resumed operation on full time after an idleness of a month. Part of the mill is now making chamrays.

Henderson, N. C .- The Harriett Mill No. 2 is adding 3 cards, 2 drawing frames and one slubber. were purchased from the Whitin Machine Works.

Appleton, Wis.-The plant of the Teluah Knitting Company was damaged by fire last week to the extent of \$3,000. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Orangeburg, S. C .- It is reported that the Orange Cotton Mills of this place are soon to install a quantity of new machinery to replace some of its present equipment.

Greenville, S. C .- The roof is now being put on the new cloth room of the Monaghan Mills and it will only be a short time before the machinery will be installed

Florence, S. C .- The Cherry Coton Mills will resume operations on Sept. 18th, after a shut down of some length. It is not known when the Ashecraft Mills will begin operations again.

McColl, S. C .- The stockholders of the Marlboro Cotton Mills will meet this week in McColl to consider a certain plan for merging of South Carolina.

China Grove, N. C .- Owing to the factory at Spencer, which was mov- stock in the mill. ed from here some time ago, and in order to save the payment of high rents the machinery and equipment belonging to the company is being hauled back and stored in the original factory here.

past week.

accepted, and he will at once take possession so that the mill can be

Westminster, S. C.—The Oconee Enoree, S. C.-Woodward, Bald-Mills will probably soon make an win & Go., of New York, have been announcement regarding their plan appointed sole selling agents of the for enlarging in connection with re-Raleigh, N. C.—The Caraleigh Fing spindles and 180 looms in the good healt chased a filling conditioning machine from G. G. Sargents' Sc.

A. Stone, two machinists who have ties who own the property not mill been here for the past four months people. Address, Bank of Batesinstalling some new machinery in the Massachusetts Mills for Draper Company, have completed

El Faso, Tex.—The Mexican & Indian Drawn Work Co. has completed its reinforced concrete building, 100 x 100 feet in dimesions. This \$40,000 company was mentioned some time ago as having organized, and it has invested \$15,000 for the building referred to. It will not use any machinery, intending to produce drawn work with Mexican and Indian operatives, of whom there will be 70 to begin with. The hand workers will use linen.

St. Louis, Mo .- It is learned here that Walter H. Carter is the active promoter of the company referred to last week as planning to establish a cotton goods bleaching and finishing plant in this city. The finishing plant in this city. The capital stock of the new company is to be \$100,000, much of which has already been subscribed. Arrangements are now being made to secure the necessary machinery to placed in the 100 by 350 foot building which has been secured.

Griffin, Gat Seaten Grantland has sold to W. J. Kincaid, K. M. Brawner, Allan Little and Frank Ingramone for \$100,000, one thousand shares of his stock in the Kincaid Manufacturing Company, in the consolidating various cotton yarn makers of towels, corduroys and spinning mills located in North and damasks. This is said to be one of place in manufacturing circles in this section in several years. Capclosing down of the Correll overall tain Grantland still retains some

> Griffin, Ga.-The Cherokee Mills, J. Mangham, president, are made defendants in a suit for \$9,527 brought by Grompton & Knowles Loom Works to recover the cost of 68 automatic cotton blanket looms.

Henderson, N. C.—Both the Hen-Statesville, N. C.—The Statesville It is claimed in the petition that derson and Harriett Mills are now Cotton Mills were shut down the the looms were contracted for in It is claimed in the petition that atives who will be added. August of 1900, and the agreement for in notes at 6 per cent. nterest.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Mill No. 3 of operated. His plant involves invest-the Beaumont Mills, which has been ing about \$50,000 for additional Yarn and Cordage Co., advertises for idle for some time resumed opera-buildings and machinery. small yarn mills in the South. Machinery, stone building, tenant average up the various specialties houses, all modern and the best made in the mall and even up the 1,296 spindles, rope attachment, etc. Ran only three years. Plenty of good labor. Located in a prosper-ous town. Churches, schools and good health. Cost \$35,000 and can be bought for \$25,000 to a quick Machinery cost considerably more than price asked. Parville, Batesville, Miss."

> Greenville, S. C .- The carpenters ing card room spindles. their job and are awaiting orders are progressing rapidly on the for removal. the Poe Mill village. It will not be long before they have new roofs on all the houses. This repair work was begun last spring and each house was inspected by Foreman Hoyt. All worn floors and decayed weather boarding was taken out and replaced with new material and al lthe foundations rebuilt where necessary. As fast as the carpenters finished their work each building was given a new coat of paint. The improvements add a great deal to the appearance of the

> > La Grange, Ga.-Unity Cotton Mills, Manchester Cotton Mills, Elm City Cotton Mills and Security Warehouse directors and stockholders held their annual meetings in this city last week and all old directors and officers were reelected. Pope F. Callaway was elected di-

rector of Unity Mills to succeed Dr. T. S. Bradfield, deceased. An 8 per cent. dividend was declared in the case of Security Warehouse Co.'s stock, while the usual dividend were declared by the other companies with the exception of the Manchester Mills, which earnings were held over for further devel-opment. While the manufacture of cotton products in the last two years has been done generally at a big loss the local mills made a very damasks. This is said to be one of good showing and the usual divi-the biggest deals that has taken dends were declared.

> Rome, Ga.-The Anchor Duck Mills have let the contract to J. F. Dupree and Son for their addition to their extensive plant in this city. The new building is to be 80 by say that W. M. Sasser may enter 100 feet of brick, three stories in the race for the position of commisheight. Dupree & Son also have sioner of commerce and labor, the contract for the erection of While he has made no definite decight or ten new cottages that will cision it is known that he is serihe needed to house the new oper- ously considering the matter-

Work has started on the new building and will be pushed to a rapid conclusion. The total invest-.Ellawhite, Ala. — Notices have Williamsburg, Va. — Charles C. for them the petitioner was to be ment represented on the new buildbeen posted to the effect that the Groat's offer for the Williamsburg given \$4,000 worth of stock in said ing and its equipment will be in the Ellawhite Cotton Mills will close Knitting Mills property has been mills, and the balance would be paid with the control of pacity of the mill will be considerably increased thereby.

No new lines will be added is the statement of C. E. McLin, general manager of the mill. The machinery to be installed is to balance and

# New Machinery for Dixie Spindle and Flyer Co.

The Dixie Spindle and Flyer Company of Charlotte, has just received a lot of new machinery from Cincinatti. The consignment consists cinatti. of some machines of a design made especially for this company will be used in retopping and weld-

#### New Textile Machinery at A. & M. College.

The textile department of the North Carolina A. & M. College at Raleigh, has just received a lot of new machinery. This new equipment consists of two looms for ginghams and extra wide crochet spreads. A new thread hed tractor has also been received. This new machinery will be placed in position by the textile students of the college.

#### Dinner at Augusta, Ga.

Messrs. Barnard and Johnson, selling agents of cotton goods in York who represent some of New the Augusta mills were in Augusta last week on a business trip and while here they were given a complimentary dinner by a number of their friends in this city. Mr. Fuller E. Callaway of LaGrange, accompanied the New gentlemen and was one of the guests of honor at the diner. This 'affair was given at Carmichael's Fishing Club and is said to have been a delightful occasion.

There were present to greet the guests, Messrs. Stuart Phinizy, J. P. Verdery, Landon A. Thomas, T. S. Raworth, T. S. Gray, Cecil Cochran, W. S. Morris, James Tobin, C. D. Perkins, W. T. Gary, S. C. Platt, H. F. Raworth, Henry B. Garrett, Coles Phinizy Krugler and Louis Butt and others.

#### W. M. Sasser May be Candidate.

Reports from Lawrenceville, Ga., say that W. M. Sasser may enter the race for the position of commis-

The office of commissioner of commerce and labor was created by the last General Assembly of Geor-gia. Mr. Sasser is general manager of the Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company nd is well known in the manufacturing circles.

#### Mill Y. M. C. A. Conference.

A conference on Association Work in the cotton mill communities was held at Charlotte on Wednesday and Thursday of this week under the auspices of the Industrial Department of International Committee of Young Men's Chris-tian Association and of the State Committees of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

The first session was held on Wednesday morning at the Charlote Y. M. C. A. building and was very largely attended.

At this session papers were read follows:

"What Can be Done by the Associations in Textile Education?" by L. P. Hollis.

"The Hlustrated Talk and Popu-Educational Features," by N. C.

"A Reasonable Extension Program City Associations," by D.

"The Aims of the Southern Indutsrial Institute," by J. A. Bald-

These papers were followed by very interesting and extended discussions, the most prominent subjects being "Textile Clubs" and the admission of women to Y. M. C. A. building. Considerable time was also devoted to the question of the advantages and disadvantages of the night schools.

#### Afternoon Session.

This session was held at the Southern Industrial Institute and was attended by the students of the Institute as well as the delegates. Papers were read as follows:

"The Promotion of Savings Among Mill Operatives," by Charles

"The Promotion of Flower and Vegetable Gardens," by F. L. Bur-

"The Relation of the Association to Other Organizations," by R. E.

"What City Associations Can Do For Adjacent Mill Communities," by T. F. Parker, Greenville, S. C. Each paper was discussed by the

delegates immediately following its reading.

#### Night Session.

A Wednesday night session was held at the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. and the following papers were read:

"The Association nd the Efficiency



And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it-or anything else-they are going to do one of two things -put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment is new and runs

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced,

THE G. M. PARKS CO. FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

# Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO. POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Traveling Edition \$2.00 Office Edition \$3.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

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of the Mill Worker," by L. W. Clark, Spray, N. C.

"Recent Developments in Industrial Work," C. R. Towson, New

Address by President W. P. Few (Trinity College) Durham, N. C.

The meeting is to be continued on Thursday with the following program:

#### Thursday Morning.

"The Association's Relation to the Church Life," by H. W. Owen.

"Spiritual Results to be Expected of the Association," by A. J. Speer. "Boys' Meetings and Bible Classes," by C. C. Robinson.
"The City Association's Opportunity," by G. C. Huntington.
Thursday Afternoon.
"A Decirable Company and Ath.

"A Desirable Gymnastic and Athletic Program," by W. R. Lynch.

"The Association and the Com-munity Health," by Dr. E. H. T

#### The Tariff Board.

There is nothing generically novel in this double somersault. It was probably very old in the days of Hamurabi I, of Babylon, whose wonderful code of laws, discovered a few years ago, do not presuppose ignorance of practical politics, any more than the lofty soul and exalted genius of Abraham Lincoln suggested similar lack of knowledge of the vagaries of the human heart.

"The Devil was sick,-the Devil a monk would be;

The Devil was well, the devil of a monk was he."

But he would be a very dull stu-dent of human affairs who did not 1.2d that political mechanism is always susceptible to public opinion, especially where the forces of public opinion as widespread as in the United States. Public opinion is equally opposed to the destruction of protectionism, and to the framing of the tariff by its bene-ficiaries. The plain people are in favor of the Tariff Board, and will forgive some honest errors in the process of its development.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

When Pat McKenna lost his watch he went right down to his friend, the police sergeant. "Don't worry bout your watch," sid the sergeant; "we'll leave no stone unturned in New York until we find it.'

Pat returned home greatly comforted, only to find his watch under his vest. As he was going back to tell his friend that he need not trouble to look any more he saw some men digging in the street to lay a sewer. Pat rushed up to the foreman. "Nivver mind turnin' up the stones any more." he cried. "I've found it .- Exch.

#### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas. MOISTENING

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

# Cotton Goods Report

ton goods is said to have been largely odds. Both at the same time have had a brisker ed unchanged from the week

of piece goods are finding that the are quoted in New York as follows: supply available at the mills for Print cloths, 28-in, std 3½ prompt shipment is a long way 28-in, 64x60s lieved to be the case.

There was a manifestly better sentiment in gray goods and ac-cording to various factors it looks as though there will be a better demand for a time at least.

While some business has beer done on well known lines of ginghams it is true that the business i not what was expected. The existence of too large quantities of stock carried over has been the means of curtailing operations to inconsiderable degree in some quarters.

There is a very general better- Kid finished cambrics 3% to 4 ment in the situation of gray goods and an advance of from 1-8 cent to 1-4 cent all around has been made Weekly Visible Supply of Amerifor spot deliveries of late. The disposition of the trade to pay little better prices is thought to be only a repetition of previous situations of a like character and therefore will not be over six or eight weeks' duration. If the advance helds, it must have more or less effect on bleached goods, and more heard in the market.

There is said to be an improved demand for sateens and buyers of linen houses are coming into the market with considerable size orders.

The low prices named on cotton goods suitable for export purposes are serving to bring out a larger demand, and some fair sales are reported on 3-yard and 4.70-yard sheetings for China account.

If any quantity of business develops it will have a very satisfactory effect on the attitude of buyers in determining their attitude towardthe market and they will show ra-ther more interest than they have

In the Fall River print cloth mar-ket was very active. A great many orders were received, most of them for small lots, but most of them were filled, making the total sales reach a respectable total.

The week opened with this quite active demand for goods in small lots, and the demand continued right through. Manufacturers were not wholly satisfied with the prices offered by many of the buyers, and slight advances in some styles helped influence them to meet the demand fairly well.

New York-The demand for cot- spots. The goods sold were very broadened considerably during the wide odds were in good demand, and past week and retailers have been with such advances in prices as covering their fall and early win- were granted, the demand was fairly requirements more freely and well met. Prices generally remaindemand across their own counters, vious, but advances of a sixteenth Jobbers who held their stocks of a cent are shown in a few styles down to a low level are being of both narrow and wide.

1	28-in, 64x60s	31/4		3 5-10
9	Gray goods 39-in 68x72s	5%		
	38-in, standards :	4%	to	4%
8	4-yards, 80-80c	6%		
	Brown drills, standards	8		
ğ.	Sheetings, south'n, Atd	8		
	3-yard	714		
	4-yards, 56x60s	5%	to	5%
i.	Denims, 9-ounce			
ŝ	Stark, 8-ounce duck	13%		
3	Hartford, 11-ounce,			
	40-in. duck	17		
Ē.	Tickings, 8-ounce	131/2		
2	Standard fancy prints	434		
1	Standard ginghams	614		
ķ.	Fine dress ginghams.			
	Fine dress ginghams.	7	to	914
		-	200	10000

## con Cotton.

Septe	ember	15,	191	11.				1,011,944
Prev	ious	week				 6		842,967
Last	year				13			831,079

#### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 15 .- The followor less talk of a similar move is ing statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Sept. 15, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

T	his Yr.	Last Yt.
Port receipts	231,259	
Overland to mills		
and Canada	1,305	
Southern mill tak-	60 0000	
ings (estimated)	40,0000	
Gain of stock at in-	97 507	
terior towns	21,001	
Brought into sight		
for week		
TOTAL CROP M		
		Last Yr.
Port receipts	384,223	
Overland to mills		
and Canada	2,571	
Southern mill tak-		
ings (estimated)	75,000	
Stock at interiors		
towns in excess of		

#### How Adam Thrived

Figures for last year not available.

thus for season. 509,906

48,112 .....

Sept. 1 .....

Brought into sight

Four year-old Marjorie, just returned from her first visit to Sun-For the week, the total sales are day-school, was reviewing her reestimated at about 240,000 pieces, cently gleaned knowledge for the mother."

Nearly half the goods sold were benefit of her family. When she "Well,"

#### GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EX-PORT MARKETS

#### To Southern Textile Manufacturers



B. F. HOUSTON Charlotte, N. C.

We invite your critical patronage. Try "McL" Oak Tanned Leather Belting. It meets all requirements. : : : F. W. McLANATHAN & SON Lawrence, Mass.

#### DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO. BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

## Underwear Factory for Sale

In a live and important city in the Southeast. Three-story brick building 200 feet by 60 feet; 4 hydrants and large tank; 2 steam elevators. In good repair. Switch to factory from main line of Southern Railway system. No incumberance. Terms, \$12,500; one-half cash, balance easy payments, This factory is suitable for any kind of textile plant. Fine opportunity. Convenient to cheap coal supplies. Excellent location. For particulars refer to file No 13,307 and address

# M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent

1320 Penn. Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. E. RESLER, Agent

Columbus, Mississippi

# **Excellent Location** for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

### J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

"You tell us Adam was the first "Why," explained a "he was a bottle baby. man.

"Yes," agreed the little girl, "and he didn't have any father or any

"Well," exclaimed her father in ing .- Exchange.

had finished her narrative her fa- astonishment, "I wonder how he ther said:

"You tell us Adam was the first "Why.," explained Marjoric easily,

A trust magnate in recent investigation gave his testimony in bed. That is, he gave his testimony ly-

# The Yarn Market

consider their plans and the plans and to mouth the only safe policy have changed and are now fully small lots of yarn for prompt delivers and the prompt delivers.

Weavers combed the market for small lots of yarn for prompt delivers.

The plans and the plans and the prompt delivers are policy to the prompt delivers.

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

108 18 -
108 18 1-2
109 145 19 1-2
108 109 -
109 145 19 1-2
109 165 20 -
20 --

Weavers combed the market for small lots of yarn for prompt deliveries. The demand included about all numbers from 8s to 40s, but was especially pressing for 14-2, 20-2 and 30-2 warps, and skeins 8-2, 12-2 soft skeins, 24-2 and 30-2 skeins.

Some spinners refuse to consider any offers that do not come up to their ideas and are holding firm to their asking prices. Others are in need of business and are willing to make concessions to get it.

	CI .		Single	Skein	Carded	Peeler:
Southern Single 88		20s			24	
10s	. 18 —18 1-2	24s			24	1-2-
128	. 18 1-2-					1-2-25
148		30s			27	
168		36s			30	1-2-
20s 26s						1-2-31
30s		50s			37	
		60s			42	

	608
Southern Two-Ply Skeins:	
4s to 8s 18 —	Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:
10s 18 —	20s 24 —
128 18 1-2-	228 24 1-2-
148 18 1-2-19	
168 19 —	248 24 1-2-25
20s 20 1-2-	268 25 1-2-
24s 21 1-2-22	30s 26 1-2-27
26s 22 —22 1-2	36s 30 —
308 22 1-2-23	
36s 25 —25 1-2	408 31 —
408 29 1-2-	50s 37 —
508 32 —	608 42 —
60s	

008	31	-38				Combad	Destan	Chalas
Carpet and			in	208			28	-28 1
	Skeins:			248			30	
8-3 hard twi	st 18	18	1-2	30s			32	1-2-
8-4 slack	19 1	1-2-		408			38	-
9-4 slack	20			50s			44	45
				60s			50	51
Southe	rn Single Wa	rps:						
88	18			T	wo-Pl	v Combe	d Peele	r Skeins

			Two-Ply Combed Pee	ler Skeins:
	**************		208 2	8 1-2-
			248 3	0 —
168		20 —	308 3	3 —33 1-
20s		20 1-2-21	408 3	8 -38 1-
248		22 —	50s 4	5 —46
308		22 1-2-23	60s	2 —
368		26 —	70s	1 -62
405	**************	27 —	80s 7	2 —

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C. BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill

South Carolina and Georgia	Mill
Stocks.	
Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills 70 Aiken Mfg. Co 85	75
Aiken Mfg. Co 85	
American Spinning Co	162
Anderson C. Mills pfd 90 Aragon Mills	or.
Arcadia Mills	65 93
Arkwright Mills	100
Augusta Factory, Ga., 60	65
Augusta Factory, Ga 60 Avondale Mills, Ala 116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130
Brandon Mills	93
Brogon Mills	61
Capital Cotton Mills 80	61 85
Calhoun Mills 80 Chiquola Mills	167
Clifton	75
Clinton Cotton Mills	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga	95
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga 921/2	
Cox Mfg. Company	70 85
D. E. Converse Co Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala	110
Darlington Mfg. Co. 75	
Darlington Mfg. Co 75 Drayton Mills	95
Eagle & Phenix Ga. 117	
Easley Cotton Mills 160	165
Enoree Mfg. Co	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Go 75 Exposition Cot. M., Ga	210
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co	65
Gaffney Mfg. Co Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga	. 80
Glenwood Mills	141
Glenn-Lowry Mig. Co. 101	****
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd	95
Gluck Mills	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co 160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills 57	59
Grendel Mills	100
Hamrick Mills 100	
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190
Inman Mills	105
Inman Mills, pfd Jackson Mills	101
King J. P. Mfg Co., Ga 85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills 130	
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd 98	
Langley Mfg. Co	110
Laurens Cot. Mills	125
Limestone Cot. Mills	175
Marlboro Mills	70 80
Mills Mfg. Co 90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co	105
Mollohon Mfg. Co	105
Monarch Cot. Mills 110	
Monagnan Mills	101
Newberry Cot. Mills 125	140
Ninety-Six	145
Norris Cotton Mills Olympia Mills, 1st pfd	90
Orangeb's Mfg. Co, pfd	90
Orr Cotton Mills	91
Ottaray Mills	100
Oconee	100
Oconee, pfd	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	90
Parker Mills (Guar	100
Parker Mills, pfd	77
Dankon Milla Com	00

Parker Mills, Com.....

#### Charlotte, N. C. BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks, N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High

Grade Securities		
North Carolina Mill	Bid. Asked	
	140	
Bloomfield		
Brookside	100 105	
	100 110	
Cannon	131 120 141	
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pid	100	
Clara 1		W-
Cora		
Dresden		
Dilling 1	00 125	
Elmira, pfd	100	
Erwin Com	120	
Erwin, pld	101 102	
	136	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	70	
	121	
Highland Park, pfd	150 200	
	170	
Imperial	101 106	
	125 140	
Linden	90 94	
Lowell	181	100
Lumberton	251	
Mooresville	123 90	
Nobamia N O	200	
Ozark	92 110	
	110 125	
Raleigh	100	
Salisbury	136	
Statesville Cot. Mills		
Trenton, N. C	90	
Washington, pfd	101	
Washington	20 30	
Wiscassell	103 125	
Woodlawn	100 103	
Piedmont Mfg. Co	160	
Pelzer Mfg. Co	1623	4
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	
Piedmont Mfg. Co Poe. F. W. Mfg. Co	160	
The contract of the contract o	115	
Saxon Mills	120 1273	4
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga	60	
Spartan Mills	125	
Tucapau Mills	260	
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st		
union-Buffalo Mills, 2d	50	
pfd	10	
Victor Mfg. Co	112	
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co	80	
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	
Watts Mills	100	
Whitney Mfg. Co	120	
Williamston Mills	115 120 100 115	
Woodside Mills, com.	. 100 115	
Woodside Mills, guar.		

### Personal Items

- J. M. Clark has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Gaffney Mfg. Co.
- P. I. Smith, of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted a position at Newberry, S. C.
- R. C. Lawrence has resigned outside overseer at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
- J. E. Armstrong has resigned as overseer of dyeing at Fort Mill,

Everett Thompson has resigned his position as salesman in the Poe Mills store. Greenville, S. C.

Henry Osteen has moved from the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to the Poe Mills of the same place.

- H. L. Lipe, of Raleigh, N. C., has accepted a position as bookkeeper at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis.
- W. J. Wall has resigned as overseer of carding at the Dixie Mills, Mooresville, N. C.
- H. B. McAbee now has charge of both carding and spinning at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.
- H. G. Smith, of Abbeville, S. C., has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
- has accepted the position of superintendent of the Entwistle Mills. Rockingham, N. C.
- G. V. Whitten, of Asheville, N. C., has accepted the position of overeer of cloth room at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.
- B. W. Tenneyson, formerly of Woodruff, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Gaffney Mfg. Co.
- W. L. Mitchell, of Huntsville, Ala. has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at the Brookford (N. C.) Mills.
- F. D. Williams, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Dixie Mills. La Grange, Ga.

Luther Thompson has resigned ation to mercy. A motion for as overseer of carding at Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C., to accept be similar position at the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

- R. E. Clapp has resigned as head bookkeeper at the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to become secretary and treasurer of a knitting mill at Statesville, N. C.
- Roberts, formerly overseer of carding at Piedmont, S. C., has accepted the position of of carding at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.
- M. E. Stevens, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Co-Mfg. Co., has acceptlumbus (Ga.) ed the position of assistant to the sies. These human sharks are and put it on de shelf, and when are general manager of the Consolida- preying upon the ignorance of the odder sport comes and asks for a ted Cotton Duck Corporation.

- G. C. Meredith has resigned the Gaffeny (S. C.) Mfg. Co.
- B. T. Comer, who recently signed as superintendent of the cotton mill of the Villa Rica (Ga.) Cotton Oil Co. has accepted a posi-Machina tion with the Lowell
- A. F. Wilson, who formerly held the position of presser forger and finisher with the Southern Spindle and Flyer Company, is now con-nected with the Dixle Spindle and Flyer Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Caesar Cone, of the Cone Export & Commission Co., and president of the Proximity Manufacturing Co., Greensboro, N. C., returned last Greensboro, N. C., returned I Saturday from Europe from three months' pleasure trip.

#### Woman Unconscious From Fall.

While in an unnecessary rush in her duties at the mills at Lindale, Ga., last week Mrs. Belle Sahli, a young woman, fell over a box in the spinning room and was rendered unonscious for a while and was painfully hurt. She was given immedate attention by the company's physician and it is thought she will be out in a short while,

#### Missing Boy Found in Spartanburg.

12-year-old Charlie Olson, the H. C. Moore, of Laurinburg, N. C., son of Guvvey Olson, of the Monaghan Mill village, Greenville, S. C. who has been missing from his home for the last two weeks and who was thought to have been drowned in the pond at Monaghan, has been found. The boy was found alive in Spartanburg last week and was held there until the arrival of his father. The large party which has been dragging the at Monaghan ceased their pond work when it was learned that the hoy had been located.

#### Tried For Assault on Wife.

Greenville, S. C.—The case of the their own self-prottection. state against R. A. Hinton for assault and battery with intent kill was heard last week at this new trial was made and this will argued this week.

Hinton, it will be well remem-bered is the man who shot his wife at the American Spinning Com-pany's village several months ago and when the sheriff and his men approached him he put his pistol to his own head and threatened to shoot himself if they attempted to arrest him. Rather than have the man commit suicide the officers reasoned with the man for a good He finally submitted to the whle. sheriff and was brought tothe city.

#### Religious Fakirs.

#### Continued from page 10

people and are feasting their self- match, give him one on me."-Ex.

as ish appetites to their heart's conoverseer of cloth room at the tent upon their unsuspecting vic-Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., tims. They are as cunning as the to accept a similar position with fox in coming upon their prey. the Gaffeny (S. C.) Mfg. Co. ture in its crude state seeks two things

> Take the fire out of hell. Make an easy way to heaven.

This they have done and do not hesitate to openly and boldly and flatly deny the Bible in the presence of God and man. There is a passage of Scripture that reads follows "Bear ve one another's burso in accord with the sendens.' timent herein expressed, and feeling that the ignorant of our community needs the protecting of the intelligent, there was held in the office of the Realty Building in the city of Gastonia, N. C., on September 3rd, 1911, a joint meeting of the manufacturers, property owners, and Ministers' Conference of the city, for the purpose of discussing plans and means which we might rid our city of these human sharks who prey upon men's soul.

A resolution was adopted in this joint meeting in which it was agreed that mill managers and property owners would refer alı requests for the use of their property for tent-meetings, to the Ministers' Conference, whose busines it will be to investigate the merits of the case in hand and recommend if they can do so that the property be granted for the use of the meeting. If any of the pastors in the city will become responsible for and aid in a tent-meeting, then it is admitted without question.

We only wish that this had been done years ago, if it had been passed and followed five or ten years ago, our fair city would have saved itself from many scandals, and also saved the state the expense of supporting those who have been sent to the "Insane Asylum" from this source. It is our prayer that this will keep out the undesirable tentgang, and we would recommend to other towns and cities, who perhaps have not been cursed with these evils as we have, that they take some steps immediately

This is in no sense monopolizing religion, but only protecting those who are unable to protect them-selves. It is following the example place and the jury brought in a selves. It is following the example verdict of guilty with recommend- of our Lord, who by precept and example always extended a helping hand to the weak.

> Yours very truly, Rev. C. M. Robinson. Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 18, 1911.

A little newsboy with a cigarette in his mouth entered a notion store and asked for a match.
"We only sell matches," said the

storekeeper

"How much are they?" asked the future citizen.

"Penny a box," was the answer.
"Gimme a box," said the boy.
He took one match, lit the cigarette, and handed the box back over the counter, saying, "Here, take it

# PATENTS

#### Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed 30 Years Active S.rvice

SIGGERS & SIGGERS Patent Lawyers
Suite 34 N.U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

#### Joe Jackson.

The sensation of the baseball world this season has been Joe Jackson, formerly of the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., but now a member of the Cleveland,

team of the American league.
When Joe Jackson joined the big league there were many predictions that the mill boy not have nerve enough to last but he has surprised them all and now ranks next to Ty Cobb of the Detroit team.

Satistics of last week show Joe Jackson to be second in hatting, second in slugging and second in run getting and also to be among the ten best base stealers.

The official American league figures of last week were as follows:

#### Ten Best Batters.

	G	R	H	Ave
Cobb, Det	129	134	219	.416
JACKSON, Cle	128	118	200	-400
Lajoie, Clev	71	26	94	.393
Crawford, Det.	129	96	188	.372
Henriken, Bos	18	7	22	.361
E. Collins, Ath	115	79	154	.355
Cree, N. Y	117	81	161	.353
Lange, Chi	. 48	6	24	348
Delhantay, Det.	129	76	165	.337
F. Baker, Ath	133	87	178	.335

#### Ten Leading Sluggers

	2B	3B	HR	G.Av.
Cobb, Det	. 40	20	7	.608
JACKSON, Det	. 38	17	6	.579
Cree, N. Y	. 27	20	4	.526
Crawford, Det	. 32	13	4	.516
Baker, Ath	. 33	14	8	.495
Speaker, Bos	. 30	8	8	.488
Murphy, Ath	. 26	- 11	5	.466
Delahanty. Det	. 26	12	3	.458
H. Lord, Chi	. 13	16	2	.430
B. Lord. Ath	. 33	9	3	.421

#### Ten Leading Base Stealers.

	G.	S.B.	Ave
Cobb. Det	129	76	.59
Callahan, Chi	114	45	.40
Milan, Wash	134	47	.35
H. Lord, Chi	130	42	.32
Cree, N. Y	117	36	.31
E. Collins, Ath	115	34	.30
Daniels, N. Y	113	34	.30
JACKSON. Clev	128	37	.20
Hooper, Bos	119	35	.29
Grawford, Det	129	33	.26

#### Ten Leading Run Getters.

	G	. H.	Ave
Cobb, Det	129	134	1.04
JACKSON, Det	128	118	.92
Bush, Det	133	109	.82
Milan, Wash	134	100	.75
Crawford, Det	129	96	.74
H. Lord, Chi	130	94	.72
McIntyre, Chi	128	92	.72
Hooper, Bos	119	86	.72
Murphy, Ath	129	92	.71
F. Baker, Ath	133	87	.65

# Want Department

#### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

11

9-

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16

93

72

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66 58

.04

#### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the Southern Textile Bulletin offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

#### Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,

Kansas City, Kansas.

Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED cotton mill superintendent desires to change to a larger mill. Excellent manager of help. Can get the maximum production of the desired quality at a very low cost. Age 32. married, and good habits, ref-erences if desired. Any cor-respondence will be treated as confidential. Address No. 33.

WANTED Position as superintendent. Age 46. Married and of good habits. Have been in cotton manufacturing for 36 years, su-

#### FOR SALE

One of the best equipped small yarn and cordage mills in the South. Stone building and modern machinery, and good ten-ant houses, 1,296 spindles and rope attachment, etc. Located in a prosperous town, good churches, schools and good health. It has run three years. Splendid labor. Cost \$53,000, can be bought for \$25,000, to quick purchaser. Machinery al-most new and cost considerable more than price asked for whole plant. Owners not mill people Batesville Yarn and Cordage Co.

Care Bank of Balesville Batesville, Miss.

#### Slasher Man Wanted.

We have a call for a slasher man at \$2.50 but have no one on our list for the position. We would like to hear from anyone who wants the position. We also have a call for a machinist and have no one on our list.

perintendent for 10 years. Guarantee good results, ddress No. 34 antee good results. Address No. 34.

dent or as overseer of spinning. Now employed in first class mill. Good references. Address No. 35. carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory reference both as to character and ability, Now employed, Address No. 36.

WANT POSITION as overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and on fine yarns. Now employed and have good reference. Address No. 37.

WANT POSITION as overseer of weaving or designer. Have been employed in Northern mills. Can furnish good reference, both as to ability and character. Address

WANTED-Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address

WANTED-Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner, WANT POSITION AS SUPERIN18 years experience. Now emPloyed. Married. Age 28. StrictSpinner in large mill. 20 years ex-18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain

warps and raw stock; also sizing. WANTED-Position as carder and Have been five yearss on present job. Good references. Address

WANTED-Position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

WANTED-Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Car-olina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED-Position as master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No.

WANTED-Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references.

Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish\_ref-

weaving and designing. Experion fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED-Position as superinten- WANTED-Position as overseer of earding, or carding and spinning. Have bad long experience as ov-erseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address

> WANTED-Position as overseer of Would accept position weaving. second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

> WANTED—Position as superinten-dent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address

> SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

perience in carding and spinning. low employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, and short staple. Best of rences. Address No. 53. Best of refer-

spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No.

WANTED-Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED-Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED-Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED-Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED-Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED-Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED-Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods man-ufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANU-FACTURER position as superintendent of varn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintnedent at present employed; reference No. 1: can come 30 days notice. Address

(Continued on Page 18)

#### School at Gainesville Cotton Mill.

The Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill school opened last week with Prof. J. D. Twitty, principal, and Miss Eunice Webb, assistant. The enrollment was the largest in the history of the school, 100 pupils being in attendance.

WANTED-Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of Have had long experweaving. ience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long ex perience in first-class mills and furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactary references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish ebst of references. Address No.

WANT position as overseer of spin-Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed but would prefer to The agents who visited families, change: Good references as to however, found great difficulty in dress No. 71.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in pres-ent position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years ex-perience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address

WANT position as superintenden-ent of a 7,00 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods, 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

#### Employment of Children in New England (Continued from page 3.)

vidual slips made out by employees. A few were the statemeents employers.

Of these 102 children, under 14 the ages of only 37 were obtained from parents, 26 in Maine, 2 in New Hampshire, and 9 in Rhode Island. of nearly all of these no further proof of age was obtained. Again, in nearly every case in which the city birth records showed the child to be under age, the parents were not visited because corroborative proof of age was not deemed necessary. It is therefore impossible to compare ages as reported by parents with those obtained from birth records. For these reasons the table can not be used to show the reliability or unreliability of the ages obtained in visiting families

both character and ability. Ad- obtaining what they believed to be correct ages. And in their opinion the ages of many children whose birthdays could not be obtained from birth records were incorrect ly reported. This was especially true in Maine. With the high pro-This was especially portion of foreign-born children in that State and the consequent absence of birth records, the agents who made the investigation in accord in the conviction that despite the high proportion of children found to be under the legal age, the proportion so reported extent not indicate the full to which this provision of the law In one mill 15 out was violated. of 34 children were under 14, and agents were of the opinion that conditions were equally bad in three or four other mills. In this mill, however, nearly all of the children happened to be native horn and their ages could be ascertained from the city birth

Employment of Children Without Certificates in New England. The laws of each of the four

New England States included WANT position as superintend- this study provide that no child ent or carder and spinner. Am under 16 shall be employed with-thoroughly posted on all branches out an age or employment certifi-of the mill business and can fur- cate. The laws concerning these nish splendid references. Have certificates vary. In Maine any had long experience. Address child applying for employment in a manufacturing establishment or Some had many certificates on file

of any person applying in his behalf for children who were winding and reeling or twisting must present to the owner, super-room. Have a years' experience intendent, or overseer a certified copy of the town clerk's record of the birth of such child, or a certifled copy of his baptismal record. or his passport, showing the date WANT position as superintendent. of his birth. The law now author-Now employed as superintendent izes the presentation of an age and schooling certificate issued by the school authorities in place of this evidence and requires such certificate when school is in session. This provision was not contaned in the law, however, at the time this investigation was made. The employer must retain the proof of age, and must issue to the child a certificate, a duplicate of which is sent to the factory inspector. When the child leaves his employment, the employer must return to him his evidence of age, and must notify the factory inspector.

the other three States evidence of age is not presented to the employer, and he is con-cerned only with the certificate issued by the school authorities. In New Hampshire the only evidence of age necessary to secure such certificate is the oath of the parent or guardian before the superinten-dent of schools, who must also certify to the child's ability to read and write legibly simple sentences in the English language. The certificate is essential to the legal employment of children under 16 only when school is in session.

In Massachusetts an age and schooling certificate is issued by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him or dence of age requied by law is a certificate of birth or baptism, or the register of birth of the city or town, except that other evidence under oath may be accepted if these are not available. The official issuing of the certificate must also certify to the child's ability to read and write. The certificate is to be kept on file, and when the child leaves the employment is to surrendered to tim, but if not called for it is to be returned the school committee within thirty davs.

In Rhode Island the certificate essential to the legal employment of children under 14 and 15 years of age is also issued by or under the direction of the school commit-The evidence of age required is a duly attested copy of a birth certificate, baptismal certificate or passport, and if none of these is presented the certificate can not be legally issued. This evidence must kept on file, as well as a copy of the certificate, by the person is-suing the same. The certificate is suing the same. The certificate is to be kept on file by the employer and is to be surrender to the child upon leaving employment, or if not called for is to be sent to the school committee within two weeks. Although termed an "Age and schooling certificate" it contains no reference to school attendance, and an educational qualification is not

required.
None of the 2t establishments investigated and violating the law was entirely without certificates.

ployed at the time of this investi-

In these two States not only were children employed without certificates, but some were ployed on certificates which on their face were illegal or fraudu-lent. In Rhode Island, although the law expressly provides that the facts stated on an employment certificate must be substantiated by a certified copy of a birth certifi-cate, baptismal certificate, or passport, employment certificates were found on file which were based on the sworn statements of parents, as is indicated in the table. Several truant officers and superintendents admitted that they frequently issued an employment certificate on the sworn statement of parents as to age, but stated that they did this only when they were certain that the child was of the legal age and where it would work a hardship if the child were prevented from working. The State factory inspec-tor and the Secretary of State Board of Education stated that they would not countenance this practice, although the factory inspector was of the opinion that he must accept the certificates sued by the school authorities.

As mentioned above, Maine is the only State visited in New England which required the manufacturer to keep on file the evidence of age on which certificates were granted. In this State it was possible to examine this evidence and to detect fraudulent certificates. Many certificates which were not above suspicion.

In four of the seven baptismal certificates on file in one mill the date of birth had been changed. In another the given name had been poorly erased and another name substituted. In another mill sev-eral of the baptismal certificates were in two handwritings. In some certificates the priest's signature was in ink, but the name of the child had been written with an indelible pencil in different In another mill five cer writing. In another mill five cer-tificates had the date of the birth changed, in some cases simply by drawing a pen through the figures and writing others above. In one mill six certificates were on file which had been altered; in another, two, and another, one. In som ter of the certificates was obvious and the correct age could be proved the age on the certificate was not accepted by the agent in this investigation. In other cases it was the best evidence obtainable had to be accepted in its altered condition.

#### (Continued Next Week.

Two Irishmen were among class that was being drilled marching factics. One was new the business, and, turning to companion, asked them the meaning of the command "Halt!" "Why," said Mike, "when he says 'Halt,' you just bring the foot that's on the ground to the side av the foot that'. in the air, an' remain motionless."

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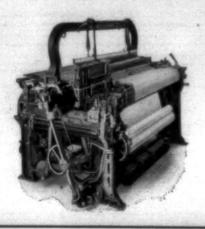
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